Webinar: Ancestry and Foreign Born Populations
August 12, 2020

Operator: Welcome and thank you for standing by. At this time, all participants are in a listen-only mode until the question-and-answer session of today's conference. At that time you may press *1 on your phone to ask a question. I would like to inform all parties that today's conference is being recorded. If you have any objections you may disconnect at this time. I would now like to turn the conference over to Kim Davis. Thank you, you may begin.

Kim Davis: Thank you. I apologize everyone. We were having a little technical issue there. Welcome everyone to today's Census Academy Webinar. Thank you for joining us for today's session on foreign-born populations. I want to remind everyone that we are recording today's webinar and it will be available with the PowerPoint on Census Academy within the next couple of weeks. We will also have a Q&A session at the end, and because we have a large number of participants today, we ask the participants ask only one question and one follow up question during the Q&A.

We will not be able to address any of the 2020 census operation questions during today's presentation but we ask that you refer to the 2020census.gov website for details. At the end of today's event, we'll also be asking for your feedback through a short evaluation link that will pop up on your screen when you leave the event. We understand this is time consuming. However, we utilize participation experience to improve and determine future census academy products. We encourage you to participate in this opportunity.

I'd like to present today our speakers, Mr. Eric Coyle, who serves as a Data Dissemination Specialist for the US Census Bureau. He is responsible for building and maintaining relationships with stakeholders through the dissemination of census data and information. Mr. Coyle is primarily responsible for planning, coordinating and implementing data dissemination in the outreach.

Our second speaker today is Alexandra Barker a Supervisor for the Data Dissemination and Training Program. She is also the Co-Founder and Manager of Census Academy the new digital hub of the Census Bureau for learning skills. Miss Barker has been a part of the Data Dissemination Program since its implementation in 2011.

Previously she served as a Supervisory Survey Statistician overseeing operations for the American Community Survey in Massachusetts and Puerto Rico. She also worked as a Media Specialist during the 2010 census. And she graduated from PUC-Rio in Brazil with a Bachelor's in Communications and earned her Masters of Science in Public Affairs and International Relationships from the University of Massachusetts Boston.

We welcome both of our presenters and thank you for sharing your expertise today and the floor is yours Alexandra.

Alexandra Barker: Thank you, Kim. Can you guys hear me? I'm so excited to be conducting this webinar for you today. It has been a little while that we're working so hard in Census Academy to bring you all of today's presenters and I have the honor of being a presenter as well.

So in this webinar I have with me my colleague, Eric Coyle. Eric do you want to say hi?

Eric Coyle: Hi, good afternoon and good morning everyone. Thank you for joining. Happy to be here. Thank you.

Alexandra Barker: Thank you, Eric. So Eric and I we're going to talk today about how to access data on foreign-born populations and ancestry. So to start I am having technical difficulties and can't get my screen to move. Oh here we go. There was a little delay.

So before we start on the topic I just want to make sure you all have some really important information. These webinars are offered by Census Academy. I hope you went to Census Academy to get into this webinar and to see what we offer in terms of management courses. But also, be aware that we have a number of instructors like Eric Coyle and Kim who provide one-on-one webinars and presentations for your organizations at no cost. And we can also answer to data increase.

So, if you want to reach out to our program the Data Examination Program the e-mail and the phone number are on your screen right now and we can also share that via chat with you.

So let's start first reviewing what is the goal of our webinar. First, we want to make sure you have knowledge about the concepts and definitions that are used by the Census Bureau when producing data products about foreign-born populations and ancestry. Having this knowledge, it's really critical in order for you to access and be able to analyze our data. It's more technical. It's a part of the webinar that I would take care of. But it's again really critical. It can be very complex and confusing if you're not familiar with this definition and concepts.

Next. And the next goal is to make sure that you can access, you're able to access on your own when you go back to your office some key products, data products about foreign-born population

ancestry groups. My goal and Eric's goal today is that we give you enough information and the skills so you can replicate your work once you go back to your office or in your office right now.

In terms of our outline so this is how we're going to accomplish our goals. First, I'm just going to have a quick warm-up for us so we can get in the mood to look at foreign-born ancestry data. After that, we're going to cover the technical portion of this webinar, which will be with me. We're going to go over what's available from the Census Bureau. Basically where which programs will provide you with information and data on foreign born and ancestry. We're going to go over the definitions and the concepts. We're going to look at how often the data on these topics are released.

And then if it's available for your area which areas you can get. There are some limitations that's important to know. And after that, we'll talk about more resources. And Eric will take over and we'll lead you through a journey on data.census.gov. And once we are there we're not going to be reviewing - it's not going to be a tutorial of how to use data.census.gov. Our goal is to really show you how to get to foreign born and ancestry so you can replicate later. So we won't be reviewing detailed features but just the features that are necessary for you to get the work done.

And the reason why we need so much technical information. So for instance when you're looking at the board here with some data, for instance saying 13.7% of the US population is foreign born. What do you know what foreign born means? Where is this data coming from? What is the background? How was it collected? Who is included? Who is not? So all that information we want to share with you today. So you can look at the data and be able to tell a story about your community.

So I have a warm-up for you. And you can see it on the screen but I'm going to set it up as a poll. So hopefully you can all see it soon. It should be working. So once I open the poll I want you to answer this question. You have about 30 seconds to do so. So here you go. The question is what are the top five foreign-born populations by country of birth in the US? Here we go. I hope you can all click and get your answers in. There you go. I can see some movement, people checking their responses. Okay we have a few seconds remaining.

So about 34% of our group today answered with the correct response which is A which is Mexico, Philippines, India, China and Cuba. So 34% said - and then 33% said B Mexico, India, China, Philippines and El Salvador.

So let's take a look at the right response. So number one Mexico, number two India, number three China excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan, number four Philippines and last El Salvador. So these are the five top foreign-born populations by country of birth or in census language. You'll learn it's really important place of birth.

And one thing to keep in mind here is when we are talking throughout this webinar about foreign born it's always related to place of birth. That's how we qualify them. They were born outside of the U.S. But if they're born outside of the U.S of American parents then they are not foreign born. Also, persons in Puerto Rico are citizens. They are not foreign born.

Let's keep these things in mind. This data comes from Table B5006. You'll see Eric covering this with you later. He will teach you how to get to this exact data that you are seeing right now on the screen.

Let's start now with another resource that I love. This is called measuring race and ethnicity across the decades. And even though we are talking about foreign born and ancestry I just want you to understand that over time and throughout our history all those definitions and concepts have been intertwined. The way we collect data throughout the decade, which is reflected here when, it comes to race, nationality and ethnicity all the definitions have changed over time.

So I really encourage you to go to this resource and this is a hyperlink. So when you get a PowerPoint presentation you should be able to see it. And you will see for instance that the green category is what is now today called Hispanic origin category. It started with just collecting data if you are Mexican or not is the green category. And you can see throughout the history how that changed, how that evolved.

For instance why we started that around the 1930s. And even though Mexicans come from Hispanic origins, some people say well isn't that an ancestry or nationality. So we'll go over that. Around 1934 we started the Brazil Program in this country of bringing Mexican immigrants to the US working agriculture. So there was a need for collecting data on that population.

Again, this is a resource. And we have a data GEM about this data visualization and you're going to get to see on that that GEM, Jeana our host today she's the one explaining to us on the data GEM how to use this resource. So take a look at that.

Let's go back to the presentation and really diving into the technical part of this webinar. So in regards to the Census Bureau. Let's cover a little bit about what we do. Well, everyone knows we conduct the census every 10 years. However, we are very busy every year, every month conducting over 130 statistical programs. On the screen, we see only a few of them.

And I'd like to highlight Americans Community Survey as the program we're going to be looking at today. Why? Because when it comes to foreign-born and ancestry data this is the source of data per year. You will find race and Hispanic origin data also available from several other programs. But in regards to again foreign born and ancestry American Community Survey is your source.

That data was available when we had the 2000 census long form. That's a way to go back in time to look for foreign born and ancestry data. And when it comes to the 2020 census I want to show you what a questionnaire looks like. So we can also talk there is a possibility we can have some tabulation coming out of the 2020 census in regards to nationality, ancestry and foreign born.

So American Community Survey again is the program you're going to be listening about from now on basically through the end of this presentation. Let's go over the difference so you better understand what we're talking about. So the 2020 census it's 100% data. It's a count. We're counting everyone in the country in a point in time, living here on April 1 whether you are just a newborn or you're a very elderly person everyone is counted.

And it's basically about how many people in housing units with very few characteristics associated with that available from the 2020 Census. Data is available every 10 years. The American Community Survey was started in 2005. It's the old 2000 census long form because in 2000 we sent that short form which is the basic information to every household. But we also sent a long form to one in every six households to ask about all that bread and butter information including where were you born so we could figure out how many people born at a different country leaving the US at that point. We asked our ancestry.

So the 2000 census long form, like, I said earlier will provide that information to you. But starting in 2005 we collected the American Community Survey every month of every year. Data is released once a year. We'll see that information later about how often you expect to get new data. But the data is released by a period of time. So a one-year estimate that we aggregate all the responses of one year and then a five-year estimate we aggregate all the responses collected in this period of five years.

And the goal of the American Community Survey is to give you characteristics of people. In terms of collection the American Community Survey and the Census we don't select people, we select housing units. So it doesn't matter if a person is a citizen, is not a citizen, their immigration status. Everyone is counted. And the same thing happens with the American Community Survey.

Our sample is based on an address. We don't select people for the survey. We select an address and everyone in that address is included in that questionnaire. So basically, no one - immigration status really doesn't matter when you are selected for the survey. Everyone is included in the data.

Let's take a look at a 2020 census questionnaire. It's slightly different in terms of Question 9 from 2010 and I will tell you why. So when you look at Question 8 we're asking about Hispanic origin. And that's what we just call ethnicity in census language. When we say we talk about ethnicity data, or Hispanic origin data, we are talking about data that comes from Question No. 8. Whether you are Hispanic or not and then the detailed Hispanic group.

And then we have Question 9 which is the race question. So Hispanic origin and race are two different concepts when it comes to census data. And for the 2020 census as you can see we now have a write-in response box available below each category that was not available in 2010. So from these boxes as you can see the example you could write in ancestry. You could say I am Lebanese, I am German, I am Irish.

You can do that with any of the categories for race. Again, Hispanics can be of any race. So they can select race on Question 9. One thing to keep in mind is the Census Bureau does not define race and ethnicity. The Office of Management and Budget established those standards and in those definitions. We conduct a lot of research in best ways to ask questions, the most accurate way to collect the data. But ultimately as a federal agency we must follow the federal definitions. And that's why you've seen every questionnaire where we collect data on ethnicity and race, foreign born and ancestry.

Let's move on now to the ACS question so you can see why it's different, what is different. Now just one more thing I forgot to mention. So when it comes to Question 9 all the write-in responses we do have permission from the agency to publish the data - aggregated data responses. But we cannot at this point guarantee we will be publishing for every single group. And the reason for that is every data has a response collected. When aggregated it has to go through a process to ensure first that no data can be linked to a person.

So confidentiality is the first criteria. It has to meet our thresholds for confidentiality. If it does not we cannot publish and make that available and second is quality. So not until we collect the data we process it and we have a process called now differential privacy. If it doesn't make it through that process to ensure the data is safe and no one is at risk to ever be linked to a data the data would not be published.

That's why right now I cannot say oh yes for sure you're going to get a table on Irish population from 2020 census. Okay. You can write a response. The outcome and the tabulation they'll become available from this question. It's going to pass through a process of review.

Let's go into the ACS. So if someone is filling out an ACS they're going to have to respond to questions eight and nine just like in the census. Of course they have different numbers there but it's the same - exactly race and Hispanic origin. What happens now days because we have actual questions in the data we're going to see today when does his demonstration of how to extract using data.census.gov, are originated from the questions you see on your screen.

On the ACS, we ask where was this person born. If you say you were born outside of United States, you are in the category foreign born. If you say in the U.S. you are native. So you're going to see a really awesome table that compares foreign born to native population that comes from this question. Question 7 crossed with characteristics from many are the questions on the ACS.

Eight if this person is a citizen as you can see that's all we ask whether you're a citizen or not. And then that year you entered the country because we do have a variable about year of entry. You can also answer question thirteen, which is the ancestry and you can answer - you can really provide multiple answers here. And we tabulate, as Eric will show as a single ancestry, multiple ancestry or total ancestry if you respond to so many we are going to assign you to all of those ancestry.

Things to keep in mind. Very important when getting to that data.census.gov. Anything to do with foreign born, born outside of the U.S. is based on country of birth. It's the name of the country you wrote here. We call it place of birth. Anything to do with ancestry will come from this question and will be associated not necessarily with the country of birth because it's not related it's either associated with a response the respondent provided, okay.

Let's continue. I know there's a lot of information here. So hopefully when you get to PowerPoint it will help you remember all what I'm saying. Can you guys hear me well? Okay.

Woman 1: Yes.

Alexandra Barker: Thank you. Let's look at a concept across, like, one next to each - race. I have some of the categories from the Office of Management and Budget right there. A person who is foreign born can be of any race. A person who's native can be of any race, right? A person with any kind of ancestry can be of any race. So race - before you pick your race.

And that we have data from the race category you selected. Then we have Hispanic origin. You already saw in the census that Question 8 is also available in the ACS. Whether you're Hispanic on the report. If not that's it. If yes you are - Then you can provide it to your group. We can give you data for people who are Hispanic and want data on their groups.

Now comes what's interesting today - foreign born and ancestry. A foreign-born person can be of Hispanic origin, right. They can be born in El Salvador. They can be born in Dominican Republic. So it can be of any race as well right. We can have a foreign-born white, black, Asian. It's based on place of birth. So, when you have to search for the data you type the name of the country.

In regards to ancestry, you can have multiple ancestries. Again a person of ancestry can be of any race, can be Hispanic, can be foreign born but also can be native born. And you search based on things, like, Russian, Brazil, Bermesian, Japanese and all of that.

When it comes to other topics available from the ACS and I also have here the 2020 census topic. But from the ACS I just highlighted in blue those that are more relevant for this webinar today. But knowing that if you look for instance at a place of birth, you can have tabulations so data product crossed with any of these topics. It's a matter of learning how to search for them which is a skill that Eric is going to show today.

So for instance if we want to know the place of birth by income, he's going to show you a selected population profile that you can say how are the persons born in France what is their medium income. Things, like, that you can do with ACS data. So you can cross all the very neat variables and get really a detailed tabulation.

What becomes more challenging, and this is important to keep in mind, is even though you have so many interesting topics to work with in so many different groups to learn from, are the levels of geography. This data is not going to be published for every single area in the country because of the same criteria information earlier confidentiality and quality. So we do have a lot of thresholds. And you bump into some of those as you try to access data.

For instance, if you want to get a full profile by ancestry you won't be able to get that below a state level. And sometimes a state or county it's all based on the population of the particular ancestry. So let me explain that. I'm going to talk about my own. So I'm going to use my example all the time. That way when I'm calling you on I'm from Brazil. I'm foreign-born from Brazil. My ancestry is Brazilian.

So if I want to find a data profile about the Brazilian population I'm only going to be able to see that full detail profile for areas with more than 65,000 people. That's a threshold. So in this case I'll see it for the U.S. I will see it for Massachusetts and Florida but no other state will be available. There's no other county that has more than 65,000 people of Brazilian ancestry.

So the data will be suppressed to ensure confidentiality and also because of quality. So when we look at census geography we have just a lot of different geographies which we do data for. Some are just regular geographies you learn in school and some are for statistical purposes.

For this particular webinar, I'm not going to extensively explain them. But I want you to remember that as you go down through this hierarchy it becomes more granular in terms of area. The areas are smaller. Therefore, you're going to have more suppression of data. So if you cannot find a particular table let's say for your town, for your city under places, you're going to have to bump up to the state level and sometimes the county level.

So make sure you remember that it's not going to be available for everywhere. Most of the foreign-born general data is available down to census tract level. Eric is going to go into more detail and show you that. So when you again you're going to detailed groups really individualize them instead of saying how many persons were foreign born live in my town. That data is likely not to be suppressed if you have a good number of foreign born. But if you are looking at a specific foreign-born group how many people born in Burmese are in my town. If you have five, we're not going to give you that data.

So this is something that's critical when you look at census geography and select them on data.census.gov. Start with the biggest level your key of getting your data your chances are more likely to be successful, especially in national and state level and some county levels.

One thing to keep in mind here is we have those statistical geographies that have really unique names. For instance if you want to look at cities you have to go to places. But if you're looking at townships, townships or county subdivisions, you can also look at zip code tabulation areas for data by zip code, which is very, limited when it comes to foreign-born again and ancestry.

And if you're more interested in more information about census geography because it can be really complex but it's very critical, I know we have a Census Academy and great resources for you. So I'm just going to use this slide to remind you of those limitations. So a lot of the tables you see are for areas where the population you have in that universe has more than 65,000.

And there it is to be clear. My town could have 70,000 people. It's not the size of the town, it's the size of the universe. If my universe are people born in Brazil and even though my town had 70,000 people but not 65,000 and not Brazilian, I'm not going to see the data. So again, it is limited by the size of your universe.

So let me go to the next slide and try to help you with that as well as this applies across a lot of these estimates for the ACS. So the Census Bureau basically produced from these tests three major datasets or data products. The one-year estimate, the one-year supplemental and the five-year estimate.

The one-year estimate is available for areas with 65,000 people or more or when it comes to the universe 65,000 people or more of that particular universe. And this is where you're going to find most of the data about detailed foreign-born ancestry groups.

When it comes to just general foreign-born data ancestry you are also able to go to areas as small as a track level which is optimum size 4,000 people and that's the five-year estimate. So you see Eric playing with estimates between one and five to show how that works. So keep that in mind. And again, ACS is released every year, like, I said earlier so stay tuned for the one-year estimates coming out this September. And then we have the one-year supplemental estimates for an area between 20,000, 64,000 people and even above on October 15. And then December 10 you have the new five-year estimate.

So now I'm going to pass this to my colleague, Eric Coyle. Before we go, I know you will have a lot of fun with him. I know I took the hard part - the technical one. I'm not the fun person here. You enjoy Eric right now. So what we decided to do together we wanted to give you these specific data products that you see on the screen.

Over time working with foreign-born and industry data, I find them to be the most helpful. Knowing how to get to each one of them makes you very successful in this system and we provide you what we call table I.D. right after the name because he's going to teach you a trick and how to just find them by a table ID. And by the way we also have a data GEM coming up in about two weeks about how to use table IDs to search for a table.

But I'll pass it onto Eric and you enjoy his demo right now on data.census.gov. Thank you.

Eric Coyle: Okay, thank you Alexandra for that very informative presentation. Yes, that was definitely the more technical stuff. And I know you as much as me love the hands-on stuff. But if you could go ahead and pass the ball over to me and then I'll go ahead and share my desktop so everyone will be able to see that here in just one second. Okay I've got the ball. Let me go ahead and share my desktop with everyone. And hopefully you all hear me okay. If you can't please let me know in the chat feature. I've never been accused of not being able to project but okay here we go.

So let me see if I can get rid of that over there. Okay so hopefully should be able to see my desktop screen right now. We're all on census.gov. One of the first things I wanted to do before we jump over to data.census.gov so we can look at all those tables that Alexandra was mentioning in the presentation these really incredible robust tables on the foreign born and ancestry and native born population.

I wanted to first just kind of give you an overview of where you can go on census.gov to get more information on those particular topics. So one of the things that you can simply do is just go into our refresh page for those of you that haven't been on census.gov in a long time we have sort of refreshed it where we have this really large search bar, kind of give you more of a search engine feel to it. And you can go ahead and just type in foreign born. And you'll see that dropdown there. And so if I would just go ahead and select that I would get to a page. He's out there and I can see yes here we go about the foreign born population. So of course I can get even more information about that particular topic. You can do the same for ancestry, for race, for Hispanic origin if you just type those into our search. This is going to be your best place to go and look for more information in regard to the background of a particular topic.

Okay and then of course we do have the browse by topic. And you will see race listed there. But if you want to get to like foreign born, or ancestry, or Hispanic origin you would have to click that A to Z or like I said even faster just go ahead and type it into our search box there at the top of your page.

Now one of the other really quick way that you can get the data on the foreign born population is by simply going to either our explore data and you'll get a list of data tools and you can find QuickFacts there or just scroll down on our main page. And right in the middle there you're going to find that QuickFacts banner that you can go ahead and click on. And this is just, you know, I recommend this just for like getting like a basic number a basic percentage in the event that you can't find it, you know, via a particular search engine. We always recommend going to census.gov and doing searches when it comes to data.

And so here with QuickFacts, you know, you can see you've got a bunch of different facts coming from many different sources. So if you want to know what that source, of where that fact is coming from simply click on that information icon and you'll get that link telling you where that data is coming from. You can learn more about that particular program if you want to. As you scroll down and you'll find that you have a whole host of different facts available related to, you know, health, the economy, education business data as well.

And then we're going to look and population characteristics under that particular topic you're going to see the foreign born variable there listed. Now it's defaulting to the U.S. But the great thing about QuickFacts is I can type in any geography I want so let's say I type in let's say something like New York. I can do in New York City. I could even do the state.

QuickFacts allows you to compare up to six geographies of their choosing. You can also quickly go to a fact if I want to go to characteristics and simply click on Foreign Born it's going to highlight that fact right at the top there. And then, you know, although I can't isolate a fact I can go ahead and isolate a particular topic.

There are some other features here like mapping the data as well by selecting a particular geography. The same for chart. The dashboard is going to bring everything together for you. And then the More button is going to allow you to print, to download the CSV or share the tool on to social media or even embed the tool into your own Web site if you'd like.

So it's a neat really cool easy tool to use not too complicated. Keep in mind the caveat that it is only for states, counties, and cities and towns with a population of 5000 or more as it states. So this is a really just useful quick easy tool. Like I said it's not going to get you any, you know, any more of the detailed data that we're really looking at in data.census.gov but a good place to start.

So I'm going to go ahead and click my logo here on the top left corner for Census Bureau. And that's always going to take you back to the home page okay? So now that I'm back in the home page I do want to take you to another really quick easy way where you can get what we refer to as our data profiles. I know Alexandra mentioned the, one of those tables. We'll be looking at the data profile is also another really robust table to get a lot of information for geography down to the Census Tract level which is a really great geography that goes well below your ZIP Code level most people aren't familiar with.

So under surveys and programs you'll find that link for the American Community Survey. You click there and that takes you to the ACS page. Now if you've never received the American Community Survey you're not too familiar with it you want to learn more I highly recommend clicking on About the Survey. You can actually download a copy of the ACS form itself in English and Spanish. Look at the form for every single year since it was implemented in 2005. So lots of great information, methodology, sample, sample size, sample response rates are going to be in your methodology, you know, so technical documentation. So this is a very completely transparent survey that you can learn more about through this page.

Additionally we have a link here where we see data. So when I click on that data link right there I get to the page where it says data tables and tools. And now you're going to see where I've got data profiles, the narrative profiles and subject tables. Right now I'm just going to go ahead and focus on these data profiles because these are really great as I mentioned really robust tables.

Now within the data, the data profiles selection tool from the ACS page you are limited because this data these data profiles actually go down to the Census Tract so you can get them for a lot more geographies than what you see here. You can get four ZIP Code tabulation areas. It is at least going to give you some pretty important geographies of course nation, state, county, and place. Place referring to all cities and towns.

So from here let's say I just want to go ahead and start off with nation. I can go ahead or if you want to select state, you just get a list. If you selected county it would tell you to go ahead. I'll start with Texas here, then go ahead, and get my data profile link. Now below that you're going to see your four data profiles. These are the four that we produce social characteristics, economic characteristics, housing characteristics and demographic characteristics.

So demographic that's going to be your age, race, sex, ethnicity, housing units, voting age population. A lot of different housing characteristics will be there economic social characteristics. Good place to go to find out basically all the topics that we have or the American Community Survey that you can get more data for.

So under social characteristics when I click there now I'm going to get jumped over to I'm going to get shot over to the data.census.gov platform. Now the future integration will be, integration of this tool will be in the census.gov. Right now it is a separate platform. On the bottom left here you're going to see the Send Feedback button cedsi.feedback@census.gov.

We highly encourage you as data users out there to please, you know, navigate this tool this platform and share that feedback with us. This tool is only going to improve well not only going to improve but it's definitely going to improve based on not just our experts at the Census Bureau but also from the data users actually using this tool and navigating through it and finding, you know, what do they like what do they dislike where do they want to see improvements suggestions. Any feedback you want to share with us all of it is welcome and we appreciate it. So please help us to build this platform to make the best it can be by sending feedback. If you want to go and remove that just click that X and it disappears.

Now in the social characteristics DP-2, if you scroll down, you're going to find under these all these other great topics that you can look at Veteran status, disability, residency place of birth. So there

we go. There's our place of birth total population, there's our native, our born in the United States, state of residence, different state, born in Puerto Rico and there's your foreign-born population as well. You also have U.S. citizenship status from foreign-born population, naturalized US not a US citizen. You also have year of entry, you have world region of birth of foreign-born population, you know, from different regions in the world.

And then you also have languages spoken at home. Only a few I'll show you a table that has a lot more languages spoken at home. And then you even have the ancestry data right there. So as I mentioned these data profiles are really filled with a ton of information and they are available down to the tract level. So if you want to get down below that ZIP Code level that Census Tract is a great geography to look at. It's more of what we refer to kind of like a neighborhood level geography. And then at the very bottom you've got that computer Internet use, right?

So keep in mind because we are we are looking at a data profile from that was linked from the ACS it automatically defaulted to the five-year data profile estimate. And that is the five-year estimate is what's going to allow you to get down to these smaller level geographies that don't have 65,000 population sizes like the one year threshold requires to get those one year estimates. But I can change this because I know for Texas, the state of Texas we clearly do - and it won't let me actually change it here.

So let me go ahead from here and take us into the home page of data.census.gov. Just by clicking the logo same as we did on census.gov. When you click that logo it takes you right back to that home page. But the data.census.gov the same applies. And so for here what I want to do now is go ahead and show you the foreign born and ancestry and how you can get to that DP-2 not just from the ACS but really quickly from our data.census.gov page.

And you can do it for any state. So here if I type in let's say DP-2 and instead of let's say of Texas I'll type in Florida, and click Search I'm going to see my selected population carry selected social characteristics DP-2 table right off the bat. Additionally I'm going to see that Florida profile. I can type in instead of Florida if I wanted to let's say in Florida and go to Tampa. Let's go to Tampa instead.

And now I've got a Tampa City Florida profile I can select. There's other related searches here. If I click on View All Tables. I'm going to see that Tampa City Florida. Scroll down and there's my same information I got for the state of Texas. And here now because of the population I've got the one year and because I did the search originally from the data.census.gov you can see that now I've got the ability to go through multiple data sets and multiple vintages. So you can see that there's a lot of a lot of great functionality there. It's really easy to get to these tables from data.census.gov.

So let's go back to our home page. And the next thing I want to show you is the foreign born versus native born table, which is a very popular table. So I'm going to go ahead and type in foreign born. And whether we're designing, as you notice it kind of is AI here is actually trying to tell you kind of guess what you're trying to say, the same way a search engine would. So it's kind of familiarizing itself like that.

And so you've got, I just typed in foreign and I've got foreign born and I've got native and foreign born. And then I've got some other table that I could select. So I could go right to my selected characteristics. But I'm going to go ahead and select native and foreign born. In doing that it's going to give me that sort of foreign born estimate right off the bat. And I can click on that and explore more data there.

Additionally I'm going to look at I've got the DP-2 there. I just showed you before. And then if I scroll down I'm going to see, you know, I've got these other sort of tables I can look at but I've got this selected characteristics of native and foreign born populations that S0501. And the reason why I'm - you notice where we're naming tables and in the presentation some tables were identify these table IDs because when you become a super data nerd like the data assimilation staff we often refer to tables by table IDs. S17101 is a poverty table we're all very familiar with.

So the great thing about data.census.gov is you can actually search by table ID. So if I just go ahead and go to the main page again and just type in "S05501" it's going pop up right there and search. All right and then I can just get that one table I'm interested in.

And so here it's going to default for the US total native foreign born. If I scroll this bar at the bottom here across you're going to see foreign born naturalized citizen, foreign born not a US citizen. You have the estimates with a margin of error.

Now another cool feature within data.census.gov is that you can actually, you can bring these in, you can slide these out in terms of the column width right from the main page. You can also move these directly over here. So if I want foreign born in front and I want to put native in front of total I can do that. I can just slide these across.

Now to get a full view of this table go ahead and just select that customized table option here at the top right. And that's going to give you sort of this kind of overall picture of that same table. Now from here you can do a lot of fun stuff. I'm not going to get into all the different features. This is not a

data.census.gov lesson but that I would recommend future Webinars or looking at some of our recorded Webinars on data.census.gov specifically showing you how to utilize all these various features.

But for now you can see that we can do things like just simply change our geography. If I wanted to add a state. I can do all states or I could select something like California and close. And now it's going to change that to California simply, right? And again I can go ahead and move these columns around and change the width.

What I would tell you is keep in mind if you start to change geographies to a lower level than that population threshold of 65,000 you're going to want to go ahead and change that product to a five-year estimate. Okay that will allow you then to get down to those further geographies to change that. So just keep that in mind. Always know which data set you're looking at otherwise you're going be limited in your geographic selection okay?

Additionally I will also mention that if you want to take this table and sort of get the look of it download it the way that it looks now the best way to do that is going to be to use a "Control A", I'm sorry click in the table first and then do a "Control A" to highlight the entire table or do a "Command A" if you're on a Mac. And then right click and use copy with headers and that's going to take everything or you can just copy just the cells if you don't want the headers but copy with headers. Paste that into an Excel spreadsheet and that is going to give you the same look that you're looking at now.

Also, if you modify the table however you modify it that's going to be important to use that feature as well because if you hit, if you modify your table you move columns around you're not going to be able to get the same look when you download it okay? So keep that in mind. Just a friendly tip for you there. You can of course right click and export to CVCSV or Excel but it's going to be a different look than if you just hit copy with headers and paste into an Excel document. There's a great data gem on how to do just that. I recommend it.

So getting back to our home page again I'm going to move on to our next table to make sure we still have time for questions and answers. And I want to look at the place of birth for the foreign born population. And this is the table that Alexandra used to create that really great graph that everyone had to guess where the top five foreign born populations are, what are the top five for more populations in the US?

So to do that we're going to go ahead and simply go to "Advanced Search" now. And here I'm going to scroll down so I can see it is better and under topics I'm going to go ahead and select the Population and People because that's what we're talking we're talking about the foreign born population. If we want to look at ancestry that's going to be listed there as well.

But for our places here I'm going to go ahead and select the foreign born population. After topics again Populations and People. And then you're going to see natives and foreign born population, right? So here I'm in events like place of birth. And that's all I'm going to do. I'm just going to check that box. Notice that in the selection process you have some selection topics that don't that don't have any boxes here in the topics and then those that in this selection list you do have some boxes and don't.

Those that do not have boxes mean that you can click on them and go to select further topics like here under native and foreign born. There is no box next to foreign born. So if I click there I'm going to get more options, right? But I've already selected place of birth so that's pretty much going to rule these other options out.

So with that I'm going to go ahead and click "Search". And now as you can see it's going to automatically default to give me the list of the selected characteristics from the foreign born population by region to include Europe, Africa, North America, Oceania, Asia, Latin America - workplace geography by a specific status. But you're kind of getting to the bottom of the list. You're going to see this B050006 table. And that's what we're going to click on. And this is the exact table that was used to create that graph.

So you can see now we're looking at it for the US from the 2018. And we can change those vintages if we wanted to there from that product listing right? And we can look at exactly for the US that place of birth for the foreign born population. It's just that easy.

So next the next table I want to show you - and again this will be recorded so you can go back if I'm going a little too fast I want to make sure we do have enough time for a few questions. So I do want to make sure that we get through showing you how to get to these tables that when the recording is there you can go to the recording. It slowed down at leisure.

So the next table is going to be the languages spoken at home I want to show you. And the languages spoken at home - I can do a couple of things. I can go to the Advanced Search again to look up languages spoken at home under topic or I can simply type in languages - this have to type correctly. And usually you get a languages spoken. I'm just going to click that.

So language other than English spoken at home, right? And I just put language languages spoken. That's all I typed in. And so here if I scroll down I'm going to be looking for this B16001 table right here for populations of five and over. And so what that's going to do is give me this really robust table where I can see the most languages spoken at home for the population of five years and older in

this particular table, right? So here you can see you've got French, Haitian, Italian, Russian, et cetera, and that's just for the U.S.

I can once again change my vintages if I want to. Now to change geography from here without going to that customized table all I'd have to do is go ahead and select Filter, right? And from here when I click on Geography I can go ahead and do all states in the US if I wanted to do that. And then just when you click that Hide button what happens now is I've got all the states, right? So just like that.

So that's another really great important table to share with you all. Okay and then let me go ahead and go back again to our home page click that logo. And the next table I wanted to share is the selected profile with individual foreign born groups. So under this, for this process I do want to go to Advanced Search and under topics I want to go ahead and select the pop - population.

So if you get something here where it may is already pre-set you can always just refresh the page and that'll just ensure that, you know, any selections you've made previously are definitely removed and now I'm going to go ahead and start from scratch again. So topics, populations and people. And then go to the native and foreign born. And now I'm going to go ahead and select this foreign born that I saw before.

And you'll notice because I didn't select place of birth now I have the ability to actually go into other sort of geographies - other sort of regions. So now instead I can go to Americas, and for example I can select Central, Latin, North America or South America. And I'm going to select South America. And because we have our native Brazilian presenting and I think it only right that we select Brazil, as far as our population, our selected profile of individuals or groups here.

So I'm going to go ahead and select Brazil. It's in my selected filters here at the bottom and click Search. And now for this particular topic I'm going to go ahead and view this table. And there you go. Now I can see that the Brazil is showing for the selected population profile. So this is the foreign-born selected population of individual foreign born groups, right?

So these are people foreign born Brazil okay that I've selected. This is not the same as ancestry. That is a different table. This is the foreign-born population right as a selected group. So keep that in mind. So that's just showing you quickly how you can get back information here and you can look and see just how robust this table is similar to our social characteristics table you saw before that had all that other information, robust information. So now you can see you've got a lot of great data there just for that population born in Brazil.

Okay and then getting to the last couple of examples I also want to show you we of course want to get to Ancestry. So once again I can go ahead and select Advanced Search and go to topic and select Ancestry or I can type in ancestry here. And this is what I would recommend just as a - because when you type ancestry here you're going to actually get the option to where you could select ancestry. And that is actually going to give you the same listing right or you can just simply go directly to single, multiple or people reporting ancestry as well.

So let's go ahead and I'm just going to show you the full list here. If I click on Ancestry and there you go... So we've got the single, multiple and people reporting ancestry. And so I'm going to click on that B04. And now for ancestry we can actually once again change our vintage. I going to change this to five year and filter and something like ancestry you can get down to some pretty low levels of geography.

So as an example I'll pick geography. And instead of, you know, tract or any of those I'm going to go ahead and select place for those cities and towns. I can then select Nevada. And I can do all places in Nevada. Click that Hide button here again. And that's going to go ahead and make that selection, right? So this is the ancestry for all the cities and towns that we have in Nevada.

And if I scroll further down and right now we know it's an issue with the API where we're not getting everything in alphabetical order so you might want to go to, you know, customize that table and/or I would just simply copy and paste it and then you can sort it pretty easy in Excel to get it to be more alphabetical. And under Las Vegas City here you can see these top foreign born or these industry populations related to let's say Germany, Irish, Italian, you know just as sort of the top ones along with, you know, of course American ancestry there and even I think we saw English was being another one there with 10,000 people reporting that as an ancestry.

And then so the last table before I run out of time here I do want to show you is the selected profile of individual ancestry groups. And this is another really important table. So for here I want to do Advanced Search again. And I'm going to just refresh because I want to make sure I've got nothing that's going to hang back from my previous searches. And I'm going to go to topics and I want to go and select Pop and People, again Populations and People.

And here we've got answers for you right there where I can go ahead and select Ancestry. Now I can actually make a specific selection of Ancestry. So I can go ahead and select -- let's see if I scroll down here -- once again we'll use Brazilian as in our example, why not. And then you're going to see these different tables. And the one I'm going to recommend is this S0201 table again. But now you're going to look at Ancestry.

So notice the slight change in the way it says instead of Brazil it says Brazilian. So the foreign born population table had Brazil listed. Now you see Brazilian. And that's going to be your clue that this is an ancestry table. And it's also giving you that code 360364. And with these selected population tables you'll notice we'll give you a lot of that same great information that we can look at from the same sort of content we saw on social characteristics.

So I know we're just out of time. I'll leave it up to our host Alexandra If she wants to bleed over the time frame for some - a few questions and answers. Maybe a few that, maybe a couple we can answer some in chat that haven't already been addressed. So with that Alexandra I'm going to pass the baton back over to you.

Kim Davis: This is Kim your host. Thank you Eric and Alexandra for presenting. A few things that have come up in the chat are questions about the ACS and the ACS data releases and the production of the aggregation. Could one of you explain a little bit more in detail the difference between the one-year ACS, the five-year ACS and when they are released?

Alexandra Barker: Yes. I will go more in detail. I didn't want to spend too much representation because we only had one hour. So the one year ACS think of it this way every questionnaire that was responded during the period of one year January through December those were all aggregated to create the data for a one-year estimate. And those estimates are released every year in September.

So again, ACS is a nonstop service. The data is collected every month. And then by the end of the year period all of the responses make up the one-year estimate. So basically our statisticians looked at that one year estimate and the - that is good enough for areas with more than 65,000 people. That's a one-year estimate.

We continue collection again, collection is not stopping. So then, we're going to get all responses from the five-year period not each individual year. So we don't aggregate one year, year two, year three or four. No it's every single response that was provided between the January of the year one through the December of year five all of those questionnaires are then pooled together to create the five-year estimates.

Even though they're called five-year estimates they also release every year in December - because as soon as we release the first batch which was 05 10 we had - we always had a way to release five years in December. We just we moved it all this year by adding the newest year. So you see the some of these overlapped years and they therefore are not comparable. So if you want to compare five-year estimates you always need to make sure that you get a set of five years that don't have overlapping years in them. I hope this clarifies.

Kim Davis: Thank you. That was very clear and I appreciate you answering that. And we are over the hour so we will be closing today's session. I apologize for those that called in and did not get their questions answered. You're more than welcome to follow-up with us with the email or the phone number listed in the chat for AskData and that is census.askdata@sensa.gov or you can call 844-ASK-DATA. Thank you for participating with us today and thank you to Eric and Alexandra, our presenters for the wonderful information you shared today. We hope that you join us for our next Census Academy Webinar September 15th, A Brief History of the Census 1790 through 2020. Thank you everyone and enjoy your day.

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